APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 101 asked by Sri B. Bhima Rao (on behalf of Sri K. Madhava Menon) at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th March 1947, page 353 supra.]

Number of Sanskrit Colleges in the Province and the districts in which they are located.

(*a*) Number of Sanskrit Colleges is 19.*

Vizagapatam district	1
East Godavari district	1
Kistna district	1
Guntur district	2
Nellore district	1
Madras district	1
Chingleput district	1
North Arcot district	1
Chittoor district	1
Tanjore district	1
Madura district	1
South Kanara district	3
South Malabar district	4
	19 *

(*b*) None by Government; one College maintained by Tanjore District Board and 18 by Private Agencies.

(*c*) Nil.

(*d*) The Colleges are affiliated to courses in Oriental Titles of the respective University of the area—

Madras University.—(1) Siromani Courses—Vyakarna Sahitya, Mimamsa, Nyaya, Jothisha and Ayurveda.

(2) Vidwan Course—Comprising proficiency in a language with Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada.

Andhra University.—(1) Vidya Praveena Courses referred to in Siromani of the Madras University.

(2) Bala Praveena Courses referred to as Vidwan of the Madras University.

(*e*) None of the Oriental Colleges are affiliated to B.O.L. courses.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 107 asked by Sri K. Natarajan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th March 1947, page 359 supra.]

(*a*) & (*c*) The question seems to be based on the assumption that the lands in Tanjore district and those in the deltaic districts of Kistna and Godavari are treated differently in respect of water-rate. But there is no such difference. The principles governing the levy of assessment (land tax) and water-cess are the same in all districts, though the rates may differ. But the bulk of the land in the old delta in Tanjore district is classed as "wet", while the extent of the lands classed as "wet" in the deltaic districts of Kistna and Godavari is only about a fourth of the extent of lands classed as "dry".

When lands classed as "dry" are irrigated with water from Government irrigation sources, water-cess at the prescribed rates, which vary in different localities and also with the class of the sources and the nature of the crops ("wet" or "dry") is charged in addition to the "dry" assessment (land tax) payable on the land. In the case of "wet" lands, the water-cess payable for the irrigation of the crop is consolidated with the land tax, and the consolidated "wet" assessment so fixed has to be paid by the owner whether he avails himself of water or not. In the case of lands classed as "dry" the ryot has the option of taking water when he wants it, and he has to pay water-cess only when he thus irrigates his land with the aid of Government water.

Presumably, the lands in Kistna and Godavari districts referred to in clause (*a*) are classed as "dry". If so, in addition to the assessment payable on the land, water-cess is also levied.

(*b*) Yes; the land tax is levied only once.

(*d*) Yes. Lands under the Cauvery-Mettur Project are classed as dry, manavari and wet. Dry and manavari lands pay water-cess in addition to dry assessment (land tax) as in other areas.

(*e*) Yes; in the area irrigated by the Cauvery-Mettur Project (new delta) the water-cess for the second crop is 50 per cent of that levied for the first crop.

(*f*) The hon. member presumably refers to single crop wet lands in the old Tanjore Delta. Under the Rules a second wet crop raised on wet lands classed as a single crop is liable to an extra charge which is ordinarily half the assessment. When, however, under any particular source of irrigation or in any particular locality a definite rate of charge has been prescribed for such crops, the extra charge will be at that rate and not at half single crop assessment. The charge for a second irrigated crop on single crop wet lands was originally fixed not at half the single crop assessment but at Rs. 7–8–0 per acre, because the Government considered that there should be no differentiation in regard to this charge between the Cauvery-Mettur Project area (new delta) and the adjoining old delta which has benefited by the longer and

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steadier supplies assured by the Project and also that this charge was necessary to make the project a productive one. However, according to the orders now in force, the charge for the irrigation of a second crop on ryotwari lands registered as single crop wet is levied at a concessional rate of half the single crop assessment and not at Rs. 7-8-0 per acre as originally fixed. These orders will be in force till the end of this fasli.

(g) The Government are not aware of any such objection from the ryots.

(h) The question does not arise.

Please see the concluding portion of the answer to clause (f).

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TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS